#### THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK

Marked Success Attained in Every Land Where It Has Been Introduced.

The Advantages Which Would Come from the System in This Country-The Suggestions of Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

While the United States leads all other nations in the opportunities and facilities which governments offer the people to improve their conditions, in the matter of collecting and securing the payment of interest on their savings it is behind such governments as Russia, and even Italy. This important suject has been urged upon Congress from time to time for more than twenty years, yet that body has never made such a measure the subject of debate, or even has a committee given it serious consideration. Yet, in the light of the experience of other nations, and of the uniform success which has attended the trial of the scheme, no plausible argument can be presented against it. If the postal savings bank has proved a success in countries where the earnings of the people are meagre, what measure of success may not be expected for it in a country where the earnings of the people may be said to be munificent in comparison with those of the people of European countries?

It will be said that the collections of the savings of the people and the proper investments of them should be left to private enterprise or private charitable institutions, and that it is no part of the duty of the general government to engage in a business which is a branch of banking. If the government derived no direct advantage from the maintenance of the postal savings-bank system, there are considerations which make it a public duty. Everything which government can do to make the citizen careful and thrifty is a legitimate function. Danger lies in a populace which has no property interests; consequently, when government offers facilities to all and encourages all to accumulate small savings which shall be in its care, it takes the surest method to msure that conduct on the part of the mass of peo ple which will give permanence to the institutions of the country. Men and women who have \$50 or \$100 deposited with the government, on which they are drawing interest, will not be Anarchists or led into political schemes which will led into political schemes which will menace the financial stability of the country. Every depositor will have a stake in the country and will be a conservative force. The community which should have large deposits in a postal savings bank would have the advantage of a large money reserve to be loaned. Money is cheaper in the Eastern States to-day, because the savings banks hold large deposits. What the savings banks of the Eastern States do for the people in them, the postal savings bank can be made to do for any community, with greater certainty and greater securwith greater certainty and greater security. In few States does the depositor in

the savings bank have anything like posi-tive security, but this the plan proposed by Postmaster-general Wanamaker will in-

sure. Under that system the depositor will be absolutely beyond the possibility of loss, unless the government should fall into utter insolvency. THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S PLANS. It has been objected to the postal bank that it will collect the savings of the people and take them to central reservoirs. and thus drain sections distant from those reservoirs of the money which would otherwise be in circulation. The latest plan of the Postmaster-general disposes of that objection. He would depost the collections of any given locality in the national banks of any given locality in the national banks in the vicinity, for which they shall pay a given rate of interest, which will go to the depositors as semi-annual dividends, for the security of which the banks shall deposit with the government sound collaterals, and in the event of the suspension of such banks, the first claim against its resources shall be the deposits of the postal savings bank. This would at once afford the depositor the best possible security, and at the same time collect the small sums of money bourded by individuals and out of circulation into the banks, where it could be loaned to business or upon good real-estate mortgages, for there is no reason why the law relative to such savings may not authorize the loaning of may not authorize the loaning of such deposits upon real estate. Another plan has been suggested, which is that the money thus collected be expended by the government in the building of postoffices in towns where the revenues of the office are \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, and pay a given rate of interest to depositors on the money used in building. When it will be cheaper for the government to own its public buildings than to rent them, such a use of the collections of the postal savings bank will be advantageous to the government as well as

the depositor.

The chief advantage to the business of the country of such a system would be to bring into the channels of circulation hun-dreds of thousands of dollars which a class of prudent people hide away in small sums against the hour of need, because there is no piace of deposit which they can trust. Let the government make a place of deposit absolutely safe, insuring a low rate of interest with an easy method of withdrawal, and large sums of money, now useless to business, would come forth from their hiding

GRATIFYING RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM. It will be interesting in this connection to note the results in countries which have a postal savings bank. The project was first agitated in Great Britain as long ago as 1807 by philanthropists in Parliament. out opposed successfully by the partisans of private savings banks until 1861, when a bilt was passed and went into operation in September of that year. For the year ending Dec. 81, 1890, the number of postal savings banks in Great Britain was 9,353, and the total amount outstanding to the de-positors was \$306,808,140. True, this amount, with thirty-five million inhabitants, is not so large as the deposits in the savings banks of either Massachusetts and New York, but Great Britain has a savings-bank system which takes the deposits of those who have larger incomes. But the report of the British Postmaster-general shows that the number of accounts in England and Wales number of accounts in England and Wales was 1 to every 7 of population, and in Scotland and Ireland 1 to every 25—an average of 1 in every 8, while the balance to the credit of each depositor was \$68.18. The deposits in 1889 were \$21,915,000, and the total interest credited or paid to them that one year was nearly \$7,000,000. If such a result has been attained in Great Britain, where wages are 75 per cent. all round less where wages are 75 per cent., all round, less than here, what might not be expected of a postal bank system in States like Indiana, full of thriving villages and wage-earners who could be easily made to see the value of an institution in which small sums could

earn something and be absolutely safe.

Canada is a sparsely populated country, even where it has any people, yet the postal savings bank system has been a marked success in the Dominion, where it was started in 1869. After twenty years there were 113,123 depositors, owning \$22,413,123 of deposits. In Canada, as in England, the postal savings bank seems not to have interfered with the business of the regularly organized savings banks. In regularly organized savings banks. In Canada one-third of the deposits have been made by farmers, while those of married women are one-lifth of the whole. In France, where the postal savings-bank system was adopted in 1881, the result has been satisfactory, the reports at the close of the year 1888 showing that the number of accounts open was 1,129,984, and the amount to the credit of depositors \$51,490,200. In Austria the number of depositors has trebled in eight years, and the amount of the deposits has doubled in that period. In fact, in every country where the system In fact, in every country where the system has been adopted it has proved satisfactory to all interested.

of the American Social Science Association in 1890, Mr. J. H. Thry, in a paper treating on the remedies for pauperism, said;

The European system of postoffice savings banks has recently occupied the attention of the press, reformers, scientists, economists, philanthropists and even a large number of educators of our country. In 1882 a bill was presented in the Legislature favoring their introduction, but for some reason or other it was not approved. "Other time other customs." Eight years or more of experience has probably changed the attitude of the Legislature. To-day ignorance, intemperance and improvidence, acignorance, intemperance and improvidence, according to popular declaration, are the three worst foes to American social progress. Our public schools can cure ignorance, a proper education will lessen the follies of intemperance, and the habits of thrift and economy, properly taught to our children, will reduce considerably the number of improvidents.

the number of improvidents.

Compulsory education will reduce ignorance, as Shakapeare says: "Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven."

Manual training and the lessons of thrift and economy taught to our children will prove a means of reducing intemperance, for "A drunkard's purse is a bottle," and, to quote Bason:

"All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race nor alienate so much property as drunkenness." The habit of saving incul-cated in the scholars according to the system which has been on trial during the last five years n the 112 schools of our country will serve as an incentive to temperance and as a preventive to improvidence. "One hand washes the other, and both the face."

HORACE A. CHILTON,

Appointed United States Scnator by Governor Hogg

to Fill Out John H. Reagan's Term. Texas politics are in a state of intense activity over the disappointment of Roger Quarles Mills in not securing the vacany in the Senate caused by the resignation of Senator John H. Reagan. The Governor's



action demonstrates that he does not forget past favors. It was Chilton who secured his nomination by the Democratic State convention, and that service is now rewarded with a seat in the United States Senate. The new Senator resides at Tyler, is thirty-seven years of age, and is a fine lawyer with a splendid practice.

TWO STORIES FROM DR. GATLING.

The Morse Invention Causes a Congressman's Defeat-An Emperor Needing More Light.

In the course of a rambling talk before the Century Club, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Grover, last Tuesday evening. Dr. Gatling, inventor of the Gatling gun, told a number of good stories. Having traveled over nearly all the known world, and everywhere come in contact with the most distinguished people, the Doctor has accumulated a rich and inexhaustable fund of anecdotes and reminiscences.

In talking over the general field of modern inventions he spoke of Gov. Wallace's sad experience with the Morse telegraph. In the effort to perfect his invention Morse had spent all his own funds, all his wife's money and all his friends could raise for him, and, finally, in despair, he begged Congress for an appropriation of \$30,000 to complete it, on the ground that it was of great military value. A committee of five was appointed to examine the invention, upon which was Governor Wallace, father of Gen. Lew Wallace and the late postmaster. Two of the committee were against the appropriation and two for it, and after a careful investigation Governor Wallace cast the deciding vote for it. He then represented the Richmond district in Congress, and as it was a strong Whig district he had a majority of 2,500 at his back. When he came home to run again he engaged in a series of joint debates through the district with his joint debates through the district with his opponent, the father of Rear Admiral Geo.

"Now, gentlemen," was the way Mr. Brown would always begin, "to show you how foolishly and willfully my opponent is in the habit of wasting the public money, it was his vote which gave \$30,000—think what a fortune \$30,000 is, my fellow-citizens!—to a charlatan there in the East to spend on an absurdity which he calls the magnetic telegraph. And what do you suppose this is? Why this man pretends that he can put up poles and string a wire on them, and then send letters and news over the wire. Now, fellow-citizens, perhaps my opponent will explain to your satisfaction how this is done."

bushels of corn a year, and who have 150,000 sheep. There are bad corn years there, but when they get a good crop they are paid for all mishaps. They frequently store corn for five and six years, and I have known where it was kept for eight years. There are thousands of bales of cotton raised on the Nazas river. The cotton mills there make very good fabrics, some prints, but chiefly sheetings."

"What is the temper of the common peotenish the temper of the common peotenish the poorer people of Mexico. They work faithfully and never complain. There is no wide range of good mechanics there, but

Satisfaction how this is done."
Governor Wallace was foolish try several times to explain to his farmer

When Dr. Gatling was before Emperor Francis Josef of Austria with his gun, the Emperor gave him an audience of half a day. He was deeply interested in the invention, and had the Doctor take it all spart and explain, through an interpreter, every bit of mechanism with great minuteness, bowing and assenting blandiy to every point that was made. After several hours had been spent, the Emperor surprised the inventor by asking him where the hammer that produced the concussion was located, very plainly showing that the explanation had been all Choctaw to him."

Zoological Garden Suggested.

"When the present State fair grounds are disposed of let as hope the State agricultural board will buy a tract big enough to give this city what it has long needed, and add to the attractions of the fair," remarked

add to the attractions of the fair," remarked a long-headed Meridian-street business man.

"What's that?" asked the reporter.

"A zoological garden, which could be a part of a park. Such a garden would, as it does elsewhere, attract thousands of people to the fair. It gives a place to which people can go, and this city is specially destitute, as yet, in attractions. I have an idea that the city could do nothing that would be so paying in the way of an investment as get the low ground north of Fall creek and the higher strip north of it out to the Jones farm, and make it a beantiful park—get power from the Legislature to make a loan of \$2,000,000, and then have what no city is now complete without, a what no city is new complete without, a great public park."

Judge Cooley's Shadow.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Record. Judge Cooley, of Michigan, was here the other day—gray old shadow of his former self. It is a pity that some of his friends do not persuade him to retire from the presidency of the Interstate-commerce Commission—a pity for himself and a pity for the commission, which cannot afford to keep one member on the invalid list with the work it now has on hand, to say nothing of that which is piling up on it. that which is piling up on it.

Ingenious Scheme.

It is a wise lender of books who writes her name on the inner margin of the forty-seventh page as well as on the fly-leaf. She has in this way been enabled to identify her own books in friends' honses when the

THINGS SEEN IN MEXICO

Rich and Enterprising State of Durango, with Industries of Many Kinds.

Demand for American Farming Implements-Condition of the Mexican Common People -What Is Paid in Duties on Imports.

Mr. Manuel Ransom, an American who has lived nearly twenty years in Mexico, is in the city purchasing mill machinery for shipment to the State of Durango, in that republic. "My first trip to Mexico," said he recently, "was in 1864, when I went to the State of Sonora. I have been in most of the Mexican States and lived in Sonora, Chihoahua, Zacatecas and Durango. For the last five years I have been traveling through the States of Zacatecas and Durango, residing at the capital city of the latter, which, with a population of over thirty thousand-perhaps as much as thirtyfive thousand-has street-cars, electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences much as you have here. The telephone has made its way to the baciendas or ranches, and it is a common thing to see ranches five miles or more apart connected by it. In Durango we have mining, manufacturing and agriculture." "What is the extent of the manufactur-

ing done there?" "There are five cotton-mills, a woolenmill and two mills that make bar-iron. One of these iron mills has been running sixty years, and the quality of the product is very good. There are not so many Americans in Durango as in many of the States. and there is no hostility to them. They are always welcome if they are 'good neighbors.' There are several large silver mines there, and the latest and most improved methods of mining are employed. Tin is also being mined in Durango, and a strong company from Pittsburg. Pa., is getting out the metal."

more than in a quarter of a century before.
Better trade relations are desired with the
United States, and in time they will come."
Mr. Ransom said the chief demand was now for American farm implements, and that it was constantly growing. "Farmers," said be, "are improving their methods. Heretofore for centuries they used old women plows. Now nearly all the large ranches are using the best American plows. ranches are using the best American plows. I know a large ranchman who not long ago bought about \$5,000 worth of American wagons. On many things the import duties are very high. This is especially true in machinery moved by hand, which thus competes with the cheapest labor of the country. For instance, take the fanning-mill. The native way of winnowing grain is to throw it up into the air. The grain falls, the chaff is blown away. So the fanning-mills have to pay 10 cents on each kilo of weight, a kilo being, I believe, two and a quarter pounds, a little less than 5 cents a pound import duty. A Fairbanks scale pays a like rate, as do many other things. These duties appear to many other things. These duties appear to be necessary to furnish funds to meet govbe necessary to furnish funds to meet governmental expenses. Horse-powers pay no duty, but some small machines competing with hand-labor pay as high as 45 cents a kilo as duty. This is in most cases not only paid on the weight of the machine itself, but for the packing about them. Stoves pay 10 cents a kilo; a piano, packing and all, 45 cents, and a wagon the same. A friend of mine bought a \$200 buggy, and the duty brought it up to \$400. Hand corn-shellers pay 10 cents a kilo on their weight, or nearly 5 cents a pound. Yet there are classes of machinery that pay comparatively a small rate. A car-load of flour-mill machinery weighing seventy-eight thousand pounds paid only \$75."

"Any fine farms in Mexico?"

"Any fine farms in Mexico?"

"Plenty of them; but you do not see them when traveling on the Mexican Central railroad. You would be surprised to see the fertile country away from the railroad, one hundred miles or more, for there are great distances in Mexico as in this country. We have reprehensively try. We have ranchmen who raise 150,000 bushels of corn a year, and who have 150,000

ple?"

"I never saw such a contented class as the poorer people of Mexico. They work faithfully and never complain. There is no wide range of good mechanics there, as here, but there is one class who are great day this discharge is dated I rode as an andiences how it was done. He would invariably be called aside at the end of the debate by a group of his constituents and asked if it were really true that he had voted to give \$30,000 to this scheme, and, of course, he had to admit that he had. "Well," was the usual answer, "we can't send you back to Cougress. You ought to be put in a strait-jacket and sent to the lunatic asylum." Wallace was defeated by 1,500. workmen. These are the stone-masons. bathing privileges, so that a bath of hot or cold water can be had for 64 cents, and the people are great bathers. It is, however, through lack of water at certain seasons of the year that great bodies of land in Mexico cannot be relied upon to be productive. Frequently there is excellent soil where there is no water. Some large rapchmen build dams in the ravines and store the water that comes down in the rainy season. There is a great opening for capitalists who will go about the work of irrigation in the proper way. There is little doubt that artesian water can be found in many piaces, for, while there are few streams, there are many large springs in the mountains. Ranches are often of wonderful size. Recently a rich English company bought 1,650,000 acres. On this they have placed 150,000 head of cattle. A part of the

tract is on the river Nazas, so that the herds, if drought strikes some parts of the ranch, will not suffer for want of water. Cultivated by irrigation, wheat costs the ranchman about 60 cents a bushel and this be sells at \$1.40 a bushel. If he has the wheat ground \$1.40 a bushel. If he has the wheat ground into flour he can sell the product at \$2 a bushel, making an additional profit between the grain and the flour of 60 cents a bushel. This estimate I have made on wheat raised on seven different ranches where American mills have been placed, and that is the reason there are now so many small mills going into the country. When I left Mexico a few weeks ago flour was selling at \$10 a barrel. There is no United States flour at Durango. The duty United States flour at Durango. The duty upon it is heavy, and besides that it costs a great deal to get it over the mountains. What a market for the Hoosier wheat-grower Mexico would be if he could get into it now and receive the prevailing high prices without having to pay duty on his product. You should see the liberal style in which mules are used in Durango and other Mexican States. A cart made to seat four passengers and two drivers is drawn by six or eight mules."

"Why two drivers?" "One to manage the reine, the other to crack the whip over the mules' backs. Beside this there is a man on mule-back to ride some distance ahead of the cart and another to ride in the rear. Every body goes well armed when riding in a conveyance, usually carrying Winchesters, but they never have any use for them. In fact, the educated Mexicans have often spoken to me about the insecurity of life in the United States as compared with Mexico. During eighteen years' residence in that country, though I have always carried a revolver, I

States will be closer. Railroad develop-ment will do more than anything else to bring this about."

HARRISON AND TECUMSER

Mr. Hendricks Tells His Recollection of Them -Albert Sidney Johnston in the Southwest.

For several days there has been in this

city, visiting friends, a man who is the re-

pository of a larger amount of personal expersence than falls to the lot of most mor-

tale. He is a spare-built man, a little above the medium height, and as he moves about the streets, interested in all that is to be seen, would be taken to be a man of sixtyfive years or thereabout. He has, though really seen eighty-eight twelvemonths roll by, and is apparently supplied with sufficient vigor to carry him on to one hundred. This somewhat elderly person is George D. Hendricks, of Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. "I voted for Henry Clay in 1824." said the veteran to a Journal reporter yesterday, but I may say that I have had a longer acquaintance with William Henry Harrison than any man you will find nowadays. I knew him when I was a boy no more than nine years old, when he used to stop at my father's house. I was born in Ohio county, which then was the whole territory of what is now the State of Ohio, and the township of Hardin, in which I lived, and was a part of Montgomery county, was afterward made Preble county. The first time I saw the General was in the war of 1812, when he stopped at our house on his way to inspect the forts and block-houses in southspect the forts and block-houses in south-western Ohio. As the great man and my father talked I stood by drinking in the conversation. I saw the great Shawanese chief Tecumseh in 1809 or 1810. I was six or seven years old at the time. He and a party of Indians had come to Eaton to trade, and with Tecumseh was a little Indian boy who had a handkerchief tied about his head. From under the handkerchief a little hair was sticking out, and, strange to say, it was red, and it has long been a saying that there are no red headed Indians. Vanosdel, the merchant with whom the chief was trading, asked how he came to have red hair. The warrior seemed to get angry at the question and replied gruffly with one word, 'Missionary.' By the way, he did not spell his name as it is spelled now, but 'Te-cum-the.' I remember he was bargain-"Will the metal be sent to the United Probably not. A ready market will be found for it in the City of Mexico. Americans are largely interested in most of the large mining operations in Durango and Zavatecas. The former State is more of an agricultural region than the latter. The people there want a better connection with the outside world, and great efforts are now being made to have a railroad built from the capital city to Torreon, on the Mexican Central, a distance of 175 miles. Durango is making great progress, and in the past two years it has moved forward more than in a quarter of a century before. "Probably not. A ready market will be taken at the same time were murdered by the Mexicans, but Benjamin was a physi-cian, and Santa Anna having need for a surgeon, spared him."

"How did you happen to know Dr. Ben

> "Well, I was in that war myself, em-"Well, I was in that war myself, employed as a volunteer scout, a great deal of the time under Albert Sidney Johnston."
> Here the veteran took an old but well preserved piece of paper from his pocket and pointed to the signature, "A. Sidney Johnston, Brig. Gen. Com'd'g." It bore date "Headquarters Army of Texas, Texarkana, May 7, 1837." It was the old scout's honorable discharge. He had also a number of letters written to him by General Johnston. "The little army in Texas," said the veteran, "was filled with adventurers, many praye but unprincipled men, and some ambrave but unprincipled men, and some ambitious, who would stop at nothing in their aspirations for leadership. There was more than one conspiracy and more than one at-tempted assassination. Before General Johnston took command the position of commander was held by Felix Houston, a man who came from Vicksburg. Miss., where he raised a regiment or nearly so. Johnston was then second in command. The Senate would not confirm Houston, who was a rough-and-tumble character, for the reason that a man of more education was thought a necessity in such a position. Houston was a noted duelist, and had killed three men. The men in the army liked him three men. The men in the army liked him and were dissatilied at the command being given to another. Johnston from outside given to another. Johnston from outside the camp wrote a courteous note to Adjutant-general Morehouse, saying it would become his duty to take command it Gen-Houston's convenience. This note it seems was not delivered to him and shortly afterward Johnston issued an order to the men to clean up the camp, which was in very bad condition. Upon this Houston challenged him to a duel with pistols. Three shots were fired and neither struck. Johnston was opposed to dueling and unfamiliar with the pistols, which belonged to Houston. 'General,' remarked Johnston to his autagonist after the three shots had been fired. I suppose you have stood before men who were better shots, but I do not think you have stood before a man of better nerve.' Two more shots were fired, and at the last shot Johnston fell. They stood sideways, and he was shot through the hips, cutting the locomotary nerve. I did not see the duel, but I nursed him, cut his hair and shaved him until he got out again. He was lamed for life by this duel.
>
> "I got information of a conspiracy in the locomotary nerve."

"I got information of a conspiracy escort with Johnston to a place eight miles east of the camp, where he stopped with a friend. Johnston was a splendid-looking man, probably two or three years younger at that time than myself, and would, of course, be over eighty if alive now. He was pleasant and affable to all with whom he came in contact. He was easily approached, but believed in drill and discipling which was not arresulted to the cipline, which was not agreeable to the wild spirits in that little Texan army,"

A Japanese Boy's Grievance.

A Japanese boy who works in a San Francisco club-house recently sent the follow-"To-day I went to the club to get my wages. The steward, Mr. John, ordered me to leave with many repetitions of abominable oaths which a man of some honor can't restrain his passion from re-Anger was beyond my control, and invol untarily I returned my share of compli-ments, upon which he snatched the potato-masher and was brutal enough to give me two severe blows on my person, and in-flicting quite painful injury. Through all this affair I was never offensive. When I went there to demand the money to which I was entitled he unjustly enjoined me to at \$1.83. I was entitled he unjustly enjoined me to get out. That is an unreasonable movement, and cannot fail to hurt a man's feelings. What! Without being satisfied with that insult, made my blood boil and the veins burst with successive enslaught of ignominious awear. My returning was completely excusable, for to be indifferent to such an ignoble treatment denotes that one is a stranger to the sense of honor; and so be ought to have relished it with abashed submission. And what again! The tongue—the countenance was not capable enough to wreak his savage fury—and then he re-sorted to that final step of violence, as though I was a mass of clay, insensible to disgrace and pain."

Wanted a Shroud to Match Her Hair.

New York Continent. A lady walked into a pattern-store on Fourteenth street, the other day, and asked for the latest pattern for a shroud suited to a middle-aged widow. In conversation with the clerk, she said, quite cheerfully, that she had made her own shroud eight years ago, and had it packed away in her trunk ready for the final day of dissolution, but her hair, having become gray since then, she thought a new shroud was necessary now. 'Do you not think that the lace on the neck should be a little narrower to suit me now?' calmiy asked the lady. The clerk said, with a weary look, that he realclerk said, with a weary look, that he really was no authority on such matters. He referred her to another pattern-store further up-town, and rubbed his hands in ghoulish glee when she departed. Now he wants to hear from the rival establishment.

A Slight Claim.

# THE NEW YORK STORE

BOUGHT THEM OUT.

This is the time of year when the manufacturers are offering odds and ends and clearing lines at fractional prices to people with cash. Our buyer has been amongst them, and next week will offer to the people of Indianapolis

### STARTLING VALUES.

In various kinds of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

Some of the goods are slightly imperfect—so slightly that you, unaided, could never find them, but most of the goods are perfect. The imperfections will be pointed out to you, and the prices quoted will more than compensate for them.

Lot 1. Handsome heavy cord all-silk Regents, slightly imperfect. Only one dress sold to each customer-to protect ourselves from dealers.

They are worth \$1.50; the price is 69c yard.

Lot 2. Black all-silk Armours, various weaves, perfect; worth \$1, 69c yard. Lot 3. 24-inch Black Silk Surahs, beautiful finish and color; well worth \$1 a yard, 69c. Lot 4. Black Faille Francaise, mellow to the touch, sightly to the eye, all silk, 69c a yard. Lot 5. Black all-silk Rhadames, perfect in finish and weave, 69c. Lot 6. 24-inch heavy Brocade Stripes, in evening and street shades, slightly imperfect. This is a wonderful line. They were made to sell at \$2.50 a yard; the price will be 69c. Lot 7. Fifty pieces Silk Whipcord Serge, all colors; worth \$1.25; price, 69c. Lot 8. Fifty pieces self-figured India Silks, high-art colorings, 69c.

#### IMPORTED WOOL NOVELTIES.

All our fine French and German Novelty Dress Goods will be offered during the coming week at less than half price.

Four cases of Fancy and Plain all-wool Dress Goods will be offered at big re-Goods worth 40c, at 25c yd. Goods worth 50c, at 37½c yd. Goods worth 75c, at 49c yd.



## WASH DRESS GOODS.

Four cases Fine American Sateens, the finest 1230 goods made in the country; will be sold at 8c a yard.

One case beautiful designs in Dress Ginghams; regular price 8c, will be offered at 5c a yard.

150 pieces Pineapple Suitings. You know them and their price; our price will be 9c a yard.

We recommend you to seize this opportunity.

### LACES---BARGAINS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

25 pieces Black all-silk Laces at 12½c a yard; various widths; worth

20 pieces all-silk Colored Laces at 18c a yard. 10 patterns all-silk Drapery Nets, 45 inches wide, worth 75c, for 50c

25 patterns in 45-inch Drapery Nets, all silk, choice designs, im-

ported by us to sell at \$1.50—sell at \$1 a yard. All our line of all-silk Black Chantilly Flouncings have been marked

down for this occasion; \$1 up. Beautiful patterns in Demi-Flouncings, with narrower widths to match; very stylish for Dress Trimmings; all at half price or less.

Chiffon Laces in all the new popular shades; half price.

A new line of Chemisettes and Embroidered Collars from 25c up. Many other Bargains in the Lace Department that we have not space to mention.



## FANS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION

That means less cost to you. We have just opened the largest and choicest line of Fans we have ever offered, and the prices, taking into consideration the quality, will be found to be the lowest ever offered in the State. Hand-painted Gauze Fans, 48c, 65c, 85c, 98c to \$4.95.

Feather Fans, all the new shades, 48c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$12. Children's Quill Fans, 48c to \$2.25. Children's Ostrich Feather Fans, 85c to \$2.25. Satin Fans, on white and colored Ivory sticks, 69c, 85c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.39 and \$1.69. 150 Black Gauze Fans, special bargain, 29c each.



SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN We shall sell during next week about 1,500 pairs of Ladies' Fine Shoes

at specially low prices.

Lot 1 Laird, Schober & Mitchell's Ladies' Flue Lace Tourist Boots -\$5 goods-for \$3.50. Lot 2. Thomas Bolton's Ladies' Fine Button Boots, French calf

vamp, opera toes; regular price \$4.50, now \$3. Lot 3. 500 pairs Ladies' Fine Shoes, Thomas Bolton's and other makes, fine hand-turned, dongola tops, French kid vamps, opera and common-sense lasts, all widths and sizes;

sold at \$4 and \$4.50, marked to \$3. Lot 4. Ladies' Fine Hand-turned Button Shoes, opera and common-sense lasts, all

widths and sizes; original price was \$3.75, marked now \$2.43. Lot 5. Ladies' Fine Hand-turned Dongola Shoes; regular \$3 goods, to close out,

Lot 6. 250 pairs of the N. Y. S. Shoe, the best shoe in the country, at \$1.93. A chance to get summer-shod at about half price.



## THE LINEN SALE CONTINUES.

Hundreds, yea, thousands of careful housekeepers have benefited during the past two weeks by this genuine reduced price sale. We must sell \$5,000 worth more of these special lines before we can put our stock to rights. Never had such a raft of Linens before, all direct from the makers, and at such prices as only importers can sell them and live. This week we shall offer every day wonderful values in Fine Table

Damasks (cream and pure bleached), Table Napkins.

TRAY CLOTHS AND DOYLIES, LUNCH AND TEA SETS, ETC., SPECIALS ON MONDAY.

45 dozen heavy "Elephant" Huck Towels, 22x40 inches, pure Irish Flax, bleached in the old style, 19c each. 75 dozen fine Damask Towels, with fancy borders, knotted fringe and two rows open

work, size 24x48 inches, 25c each. One more case of seven-fourths fringed Turkey Red Table Covers, best Bavarian dye, standard goods, worth 75c, the price will be 49c.

Fill up your household needs while this opportunity lasts.

to all interested.

The importance of the habits of the their attention to social problems. Pauper-ism, with all its attention to social problems. Pauper-ism, with all its attendant evils, comes from ignorance, improvidence, and the vices which grow out of them. At the meeting of State will be Grover Cleveland.

The importance of the habits of the interested, the